

## POLAND DECLINES TO BE BOUND BY ARTIFICIAL LINE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Poland has declined to jeopardize her military operations against the Bolsheviks by binding herself to regard the "artificial boundaries" laid down at the peace conference.

Replying to Secretary Colby's suggestion that Poland remain within the lines specified by the peace conference, the Polish government states its position as follows:

"Notwithstanding the sympathetic attitude of our allies, the Polish nation has to face the danger alone, and political events prove that it must in the first place rely upon its own military strength. If military operations necessitated the measures to prevent a renewed invasion of Poland, it could hardly be considered fair that artificial boundaries that do not bind one opponent should interfere with the military operations of the other."

The text of the correspondence between the American and Polish governments, relative to the Polish situation, was made public last night at the state department. It consisted of a message addressed to President Wilson by Premier Witos of Poland, a note by Secretary Colby under date of Aug. 21, and two replies from the Polish government, one under date of Aug. 28 and the other of Aug. 30.

The general nature of the correspondence had become known to its being made public and state department officials have characterized the Polish replies as entirely satisfactory.

The message of Premier Witos to President Wilson, made public by the Polish government at the time it was sent, Secretary Colby, in acknowledging, took occasion to call attention to the recent note of the American government to the Italian government expressing belief that the territorial integrity of Russia should be respected. Continuing, Secretary Colby said:

"The United States applauds the steadfast gallantry of the Polish army in its defense of Warsaw and is sympathetic with all necessary measures which Poland may take to preserve its political and territorial integrity. This government, however, urges that every reasonable effort be made to terminate the present bloodshed. It could not approve the adoption of an offensive war program against Russia by the Polish government. The American government is of the opinion that the Polish advance into Russia tended to create a national sentiment in that country, which is contrary to the policy of the United States, and afforded an undesired support to the Bolshevik regime which enabled its leaders to embark upon the invasion of Poland territory."

"The United States fully appreciates the difficulties and dangers which attend dealing with the Bolsheviks, but it believes that the most effective method of combating the efforts of their negotiators would be the exhibition of moderation by Poland and the insistence only upon such terms as are essential to the safety, the full sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Polish state."

**Guarantee of Rights.**

The Polish minister of foreign affairs, Prince Sapieha, in his first note to the United States government, expressed his belief that the American government for the maintenance of political independence and territorial integrity of Poland was "very gratifying to the Polish nation and has been highly appreciated by the Polish government as a guarantee that the rights of the Polish nation shall never be curtailed."

Deep gratitude also was expressed by Foreign Minister Sapieha for the American government's open condemnation of the Bolshevik regime and its policy of aggression against Poland. The foreign minister added that Poland, in its struggle against the Bolshevik regime, was not fighting against Russia, but against the Russian people.

A direct answer to Secretary Colby's suggestion to abstain from territorial aggression against Russia was made in the second note forwarded by the Polish government in which it was stated:

"Poland desires a just, lasting and equitable peace, and has not altered her attitude in consequence of her recent victory."

"The Polish government, however, has the honor to draw the attention of the United States government to the circumstance that the provisional eastern frontier laid down by the peace conference has not been respected by the Bolshevik government. In spite of the diplomatic intervention of our allies the Russian army has for a whole month advanced and ravaged territory which is admitted by all as being ethnographically Polish."

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## Titled American Sues For Divorce



BARONESS VON BOECKLIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2. (Sp.)—Baroness Gertrude von Boecklin, formerly Miss Berwald, of Philadelphia, has filed suit at Media for absolute divorce from her titled German husband. The complaint declares that from 1903 to 1918 "constantly, on days too numerous to mention, the baron, by cruel and barbarous treatment, endangered her life and offered her much indignities that she was forced to leave his home."

This action confirms wide-spread rumors of last September when the baroness returned to this country and went to live at Bryn Mawr.

The marriage of Baron von Boecklin and Miss Berwald on Oct. 15, 1900, at Wynnewood, was a social sensation. After living for a time in Chicago the couple went to the baron's estate at Rust, in the grand duchy of Baden. Just before the signing of the armistice they went to Switzerland. A month later she appeared before Federal Judge Dickinson, in this city, and filed an affidavit that she had resumed American citizenship.

## Bry's Candy Bargain Saturday

Assorted Chocolates, 45c lb.  
Assorted Mexican Nut Fudge, 50c lb.  
Roasted Hazelnut Goodies, 75c lb.  
French Chocolate and Bon Bons, 60c lb.  
Chocolate Almond Marshmallows, 75c lb.  
Tom Thumb Cherry Drops, 25c lb. adv.

## ROOSEVELT SAYS HE IS MISQUOTED

Attempts Made to Stir Up Trouble Over Alleged League Statements.

KITTERY, Me., Sept. 3.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate for vice-president, began yesterday a three days' speaking tour of Maine in connection with the state campaign. On his way here yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"On my return to the East I find that wide publicity has unfortunately been given to an erroneous report of a speech made by me in Baltimore, nearly three weeks ago in regard to the votes of various American republics in the assembly of the league of nations."

"It has been charged that I declared that the United States would have, if a member of the league, 'control' over the votes of at least 12 West Indian, Central and South American republics."

"I actually stated this: 'The league of nations assembly gives a vote to all nations irrespective of the size. Each American republic, including the smaller ones in the West Indies and Central and South America, would find the great majority of the other American republics would be in accord with our position because of mutual interest.'"

"History has shown that the international interests of the United States and at least a dozen of these republics are broadly identical. Our course has been their course and theirs ours. It has been abundantly proved in the past."

"It is also true, in my judgment, that in any great international question coming before the assembly of the league of nations, the United States would vote with three republics and they would vote with the United States."

"I feel certain that if in the assembly the British empire with six votes were to cast them in a manner contrary to American interests, the United States would find the great majority of the other American republics would be in accord with our position because of mutual interest."

"Obvious attempts have been made to stir up trouble over the misquotation of my speech. I have received no word from the state department, and the representatives of the other American republics know the facts and realize that no alleged statement of the kind charged could have a word of truth in it. The good will and understanding is too deep-seated to be disturbed by a misquotation."

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## 324 CONTRACTORS TO BE PROSECUTED

Criminal and Civil Actions Are Planned to Clean Up War Controversies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. (By the Associated Press.)—Prosecution of 324 contractors, the beginning of a move by the government to clean up its war contract controversies, has been ordered by the department of justice. The proceedings will include both criminal and civil action, and involve "millions of dollars," department officials said yesterday.

Practically all of the cases embraced by the prosecution order were turned over to the war department, but there were indications similar cases would be received from other government departments. The shipping board is understood to be planning to request criminal prosecution in half a dozen cases in addition to those already in the hands of the attorney-general.

The contracts on which action will be pressed were said to involve amounts ranging from a few thousand to a few millions each. They include agreements for the furnishing of supplies, the construction of camps, cantonments and warehouses and other facilities for training the army.

Preparatory to instituting legal proceedings in most cases, the government has started a rechecking of such data and figures as it has, planning later to pursue the investigation into the records of the firms and individuals whose contracts are questioned. The work will require several months and possibility of an early settlement of most of the suits appears remote.

Officials expressed the belief that although the war department had failed to reach an agreement many of the controversies would be settled out of court. The war department abolished its fraud and graft investigating sections some months ago, and its facilities for making necessary inquiries in most of the cases were limited.

With respect to a score or more of the contract settlements in dispute, there was the belief that "honest mistakes" had been made by the contractor or subcontractor and that an investigation of records would produce grounds on which adjustment of the matters could be easily made. It was said in some cases that the contractor had been misled by the government, and in others that the contractor had been misled by the government.

Robert T. Scott, assistant to the attorney-general, said it would be the policy of the government not to deal leniently with the fraud cases. He explained, however, that contractors against whom civil proceedings only would be instituted would be given every opportunity to straighten out controversies before the matters were thrown into litigation. The contracts represent practically every section of the country, and court action will be sought in local jurisdictions.

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Robert T. Scott, assistant to the attorney-general, said it would be the policy of the government not to deal leniently with the fraud cases. He explained, however, that contractors against whom civil proceedings only would be instituted would be given every opportunity to straighten out controversies before the matters were thrown into litigation. The contracts represent practically every section of the country, and court action will be sought in local jurisdictions.

"Practically all of the cases embraced by the prosecution order were turned over to the war department, but there were indications similar cases would be received from other government departments. The shipping board is understood to be planning to request criminal prosecution in half a dozen cases in addition to those already in the hands of the attorney-general."

The contracts on which action will be pressed were said to involve amounts ranging from a few thousand to a few millions each. They include agreements for the furnishing of supplies, the construction of camps, cantonments and warehouses and other facilities for training the army.

Preparatory to instituting legal proceedings in most cases, the government has started a rechecking of such data and figures as it has, planning later to pursue the investigation into the records of the firms and individuals whose contracts are questioned. The work will require several months and possibility of an early settlement of most of the suits appears remote.

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